specimen, persisting in spite of the adverse conditions. The *Aletris*, consisting of about fifteen plants, has persisted in spite of the conditions.

Schizea pusilla at the Egg Harbor station, so graphically described in Witmer Stone's "The Plants of the New Jersey Pine Barrens," was still numerous about 10 years ago when visited by a delegation of the American Fern Society under my leadership. It has now so far disappeared that only one plant was noted on a recent visit, no doubt due to its accessibility.

Gentiana Andrewsii, a clump has furnished material for porch decoration for at least twenty years and was more vigorous this year than ever. Being a perennial it is not subject to such wide variation as *G. crinita*, this being one of the years when that species is extremely abundant.

Pogonia verticillata, which was previously found in dry situations, was shown growing in a white cedar swamp in New Jersey alongside of *Helonias bullata*, *Schizea* and *Blephariglottis*.

Aristolochia serpentaria, 85 plants growing with *Polygala polygama* in a space of 3 yards square.

Amianthium muscitoxicum, growing in a swamp at Clementon, N. J. and on dry hills in Pennsylvania.

Cypripedium pubescens, a clump with 30 blooms growing in a bog which is the condition always noted for this variety.

Hydrastis Canadensis, while collecting the berries in previous years I had noted that ants carried mud up to the berries where they lay on the leaves and buried them for, I suppose, future eating. This year I noted a large number of the common daddy-long-legs feeding on the berries.

Germantown,
Philadelphia, Pa.

TWO NEW SPECIES FROM THE MOUNTAINS OF WEST VIRGINIA

P. A. Rydberg

While botanizing last summer in the higher Alleghany Mountains I found a few undescribed species. Two of these were collected in West Virginia. For several days we were camped at Simmons' farm near Dry Run Gap, half way between Crab-

ACONITUM VACCARUM Rydb.

bottom, Va., and Circleville, W. Va. On the slopes south of said farm, a species of *Heuchera* was collected. Mr. Simmons told us that one of his neighbors had lost several head of cattle from larkspur poison. He took us to the place where the plant was supposed to grow, but we found no specimens. Very likely the owner of the land had eradicated all the obnoxious plants. A week later we collected on Spruce Knob, the highest mountain in West Virginia. We stayed at the house of Mr. Moses Bennett, the United States Forest Ranger, and he told us that he knew where larkspur grew, and that cattle had been poisoned also in his neighborhood. He took me to the place. The plant, however, was not a larkspur (*Delphinium*) but a monkshood (*Aconitum*), with nearly white flowers. The hood is high and narrow, which gives the flower some likeness with that of a larkspur.

Aconitum vaccarum Rydb. n. sp.

A perennial with a fleshy root; stem 0.5–2 m. high, glabrous, or sparingly pubescent, erect; basal leaves long-petioled, the petioles 2–3 dm. long; blades reniform, 10–15 cm. broad, deeply 5–7-cleft, the divisions sub-rhombic, 3- or 2-lobed and coarsely serrate, glabrous on both sides, somewhat paler beneath; lower stem-leaves similar but smaller and short-petioled, the uppermost subsessile and 3-cleft; racemes 2–4 dm. long, simple or with a few branches below; pedicels 1–2 cm. long, strongly ascending; flowers dull-white, tinged with greenish yellow without; lower sepals obliquely lanceolate or ovate, 8 mm. long, ciliolate, the lateral ones suborbicular, 8–9 mm. long, ciliate, the hood elongate, 2 cm. long, 4–5 mm. broad at the middle, rounded at the apex; the nectaries of the petals 4 mm. long, equaling the claws, often shaped like the petals of the garden *Aquilegia;* carpels 3, glabrous, erect, with erect styles.

It is related to *A. reclinatum* but the stem is erect, the pedicels more ascending, nearly erect, and the lobes of the leaves longer and more pointed. It was originally discovered by U. S. Forest Ranger Moses Bennett.

Type collected on the east slope of Spruce Knob, West Virginia, *P. A. Rydberg 9206* (herb. N. Y. Bot. Garden).

Heuchera alba Rydb. sp. nov.

Perennial with a thick root-stock; flowering shoots scape-like or with 1–3 small leaves, 3–4 dm. high, minutely glandular puberulent; leaves mostly basal; petioles 5–10 cm. long; blades

HEUCHERA ALBA Rydb.

rounded-reniform, 4–6 cm. broad, glandular granuliferous beneath, ciliate on the margins and less so on the veins beneath, mostly 7-lobed, the lobes broadly rounded-ovate, and dentate with broadly ovate teeth; stem leaves, if present, smaller and with more acute lobes and teeth; inflorescence rather narrow, branched below, the branches short; hypanthium obliquely campanulate, green, with the sepals about 8 mm. long; sepals unequal, the upper slightly longer, oblong, rounded at the apex, ciliolate; petals white, broadly ovate or spatulate, slightly exceeding the sepals, crenulate stamens as long as the sepals.

This species is most closely related to *H. scabra* Rydb., but differs in the more rounded lobes and teeth of the leaves, the more open and shorter flowers, shorter sepals, shorter, broader and pure-white petals.

Type collected on the northeast slope of Snowy Mountain, Pendleton County, West Virginia, opposite Simmons' farm, June 17, 1925, *P. A. Rydberg 9026* (herb. N. Y. Bot. Gard.).

Explanation of plates

PLATE 1. *Aconitum vaccarum* Rydb. n. sp.

1. Upper parts of plant. 2. Basal leaf, *2/3, nat. size.* 3. Hood (upper sepal). 4. Lateral sepals. 5. Lower sepals. 6. Petals. 7. Stamens and pistils. 8. Stamens, separate, of different series. 9. Pistils, *nat. size.* 10. Young carpels, × 1½.

PLATE 2. *Heuchera alba* Rydb. n. sp.

1. Scape. 2, 3. Basal leaves, × ⅔. 4. Flower. 5. The same laid open, × 1⅓. 6. Petals. 7. Stamens, the uppermost ones longest, × 3.

A NEW PALM FROM THE MISSISSIPPI DELTA

JOHN K. SMALL

"It is also in the lower portion of this belt [Coastal Plain of Texas] (where the palm tribe is represented by the *Chamaerops Palmetto*) that the Palmetto attains a growth as gorgeous even as in the lower Mississippi; it extends on the Rio Bravo [Rio Grande] up to about 80 miles from the gulf."

"In addition to the Palmetto common to the lower portions of these two great rivers, . . ."* The reference to a gorgeous growth of cabbage-trees along the lower Mississippi River has

* Arthur V. Schott, in Report, United States and Mexican Boundary Survey 1[2]: 44. 1857.